

Examination Questions Used Feb. 7.

ARITHMETIC.

1. A school room is 39 ft. long, 30 ft. wide and 12 ft. high. If there are 40 pupils in the room how many cubic yards of space are there for each pupil?

2. Find the cost of lathing and plastering the walls and ceiling of a room 19 ft. by 36 ft. and 12 ft. high, at 36c per square yard, making one-half allowance for three doors each 3 ft. 8 in. by 8 ft., and six windows each 4 ft. by 7 ft.

3. A 6 months note for \$900 without interest dated October 26, 1912, is discounted February 21, 1913, at 6%. What are the proceeds?

4. 11,500 bushels of wheat were bought through an agent who charged 3% for buying. If the agent paid 85c per bushel for the wheat, \$162.50 freight and \$12.50 insurance, what sum should be remitted to him in full payment?

5. A fruit grower planted an orchard of 1500 fruit trees. There were 50% more cherry trees than peach trees, 50% less quince trees than peach trees, and as many apple trees as all of the other trees together. How many trees of each kind in the orchard?

6. A commission merchant had in storage 200 barrels of apples, the value of which he insured at 2%. He paid \$16 premium. How much per barrel was the value of the apples?

7. A man having a certain distance to travel went .2 of it the first day, .25 of it the second day, and .28 the third day, and the remainder, which was 40.5 miles, on the fourth day. What was the entire distance?

8. A man bought 160 sheep at \$4.12½ each. Ten of the sheep were killed. At what price per head must he sell the remainder to incur no loss?

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

1. "Tact is quick or intuitive appreciation of what is fit, proper or right." Show the difference between tact and policy.

2. What is one's personality? What is meant by a strong personality? A pleasing personality? Show the great need for teachers of the right personality.

3. Account for the unnatural tone of voice of many pupils when reading or reciting in school, especially in the primary grades.

4. Show by brief discussion when and how to teach the proper use of the dictionary. How are dictionaries ordinarily arranged in order that a word may easily be found and its proper pronunciation determined?

5. For what purpose is the enumeration of school youth taken each year? Who are considered children of school age in Ohio?

6. Point out in as many places as possible the waste found in the present school system of Ohio. What is the remedy for

this waste?

7. What is the chief purpose of the recitation? Of the assignment of a lesson? In what ways do you direct study in your school?

8. Discipline is mental and moral training either under one's own guidance or under that of another. Discuss.

HIGH SCHOOL AGRICULTURE.

1. (a) What was the highest yield in your county secured by any boy or girl in the corn growing contest this year? (b) Who was the first prize winner in the state corn growing contest last year? (c) Who was the winner this year? (d) Give the yield secured in each case.

2. Outline in a general way your plan of teaching agriculture in the high school.

3. (a) Name five subjects that have been given an important place in the state course in agriculture for the high school. (b) Into what two parts is the work on "Soil" divided?

4. What causes soils to puddle? How can this be prevented?

5. What is meant by plants becoming adapted to the climate? What is De Condolle's Law on this subject?

6. Why do we hear so much about the necessity of improving our live stock on the farm? What is the relation of improved live stock to modern methods of farm practice?

7. How can a county experiment farm be secured? What are the duties of local county farm agents as they are now employed in Ohio?

8. (a) What are the chief reasons for the decreased productivity of the soil? (b) How can a rundown soil be made to produce a normal yield of farm crops?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Account for the color of the skin. How is the color of the skin affected by sunlight? By constant darkness?

2. Name and locate at least six important muscles of the body. How are the muscles attached to the bones?

3. Give the uses of periosteum. What are the special functions of bone cells?

4. Describe briefly the adjustable seat and desk that is used in modern school buildings. What advantage to the teacher is there in having adjustable school furniture?

5. Name and locate the most important glands of the body. Explain the function of each of the glands named.

6. Where is the energy of the body stored? Show how overwork diminishes the energy supply of the body. What is the original source of energy?

7. Alcohol is not classed as a food. Why? Show the action of alcohol on the stomach. On the blood. On the nerves.

8. What is the alimentary canal? Name the divisions of the alimentary canal. Which do you consider the most important of

these divisions? Why?

ELEMENTARY AGRICULTURE.

1. (a) What was the highest yield in your county secured by any boy or girl in the corn growing contest this year? (b) Who was the first prize winner in the state corn growing contest last year? (c) Who was the winner this year? (d) Give the yield secured in each case.

2. (a) What grades in the elementary school study "Second Division" work in Agriculture? (b) Discuss what you consider the most important work in this division as outlined in the "State Course of Study in Elementary Agriculture?"

3. Define the following terms: Colostrum, perennial, formalin, kainite and cauliflower.

4. (a) Why should rural social life in some communities be improved? (b) In what way could the consolidation of schools aid in community betterment?

5. What have S. M. Babcock, Luther Burbank, P. G. Holden, John L. Macadam and Cyrus H. McCormick done to promote a better agriculture?

6. (a) Name five books on elementary agriculture that are recommended in the state course. (b) Four farm papers.

7. (a) Name two crops that are rich in protein. (b) Two that are largely used for green manuring.

8. Who was the founder of Arbor Day? Some teachers have pupils plant flowers, shrubs and trees on home grounds on Arbor Day. Discuss briefly what you think of this plan.

GRAMMAR.

1. Write a direct quotation and change to an indirect quotation, giving especial attention to the correct punctuation.

2. What is indirect discourse? Write at least two illustrations of indirect discourse.

3. Show by illustration that you understand the correct usage of how, which, what and that as relative pronouns.

4. How does a verb agree with its subject? When are verbs called impersonal, defective? Illustrate each in a sentence.

5. Define mode. How many tenses has the indicative mode? Illustrate each tense of the indicative mode by a synopsis of some verb.

6. "WHENEVER I cross the river on ITS bridge with wooden piers,

LIKE the odor of brine from the ocean comes the THO'T of other years."

Parse the words in small-caps.

7. Give a complete analysis of the quotation of number 6, or diagram the sentence.

8. Choose any transitive verb and write the participles and infinitives that may be formed from this verb. Show the difference between the participles and the verb. Between the infinitives and the verb.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Why is Pittsburgh a great cen-

ter for steel manufacturing? Also show in your answer the necessity for close intercourse between Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

2. Show in a brief paragraph the commercial value of the Panama Canal. How will the Panama Canal aid the commerce of European countries?

3. Name the principal cities on the Ohio River between Steubenville and the mouth of the Ohio. What are the chief industries of these cities?

4. Name six great corn producing states of the United States. What climatic conditions make Minnesota a greater wheat producing state than corn producing state?

5. Name the states that border on Missouri and the capital of each state.

6. Name at least five of the most important rivers of Europe. Into what bodies of water do these rivers empty?

7. How many states are there in the United States? Name the last two states that were admitted to the Union.

8. What is the area and population of the county in which you live? Name the townships of this county.

UNITED STATES HISTORY, INCLUDING CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. When and under what circumstances did West Virginia become a state of the United States?

2. Why did England succeed in establishing more permanent settlements in America during the Colonization Period than any other nation? Answer this question definitely.

3. State several reasons why Massachusetts led in the controversy between the Colonists and England previous to the Revolutionary war.

4. Who were among the foremost men that helped to frame the Constitution of the United States? Who was president of the convention?

5. What are the Bill of Rights Amendments to the Constitution of the United States? What states favored these amendments and why?

6. How are United States Senators elected? Who are the United States Senators from Ohio? Name two other leading United States Senators.

7. Write briefly of the work of John Quincy Adams as president of the United States, and as a representative in Congress.

8. When was the Emancipation Proclamation issued? What was the most important provision of this proclamation?

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. Define the following words: cite, dubious, esteem, imply, nullify, repudiate, wander, pungent, malign, innate.

2. Write synonyms of the following words: insight, model, rend, surmise.

3. Define a letter, a syllable, a word. How are the elementary sounds classified and divided?

4. Illustrate by words properly

marked six sounds of a.

5. 10. Spell: capillary, promontory, cauliflower, exercising, jasmine, cameo, sassafras, eulogy, shinney, salvia, receptacle, etymology, corolla, obsolete, fricassee, crochet, mucilage, macadamize, discipline, schedule.

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Gettysburg.

St. Valentine's Day has come and gone without even making a ripple on the surface. The fruits of the day will appear later, if any.

James Stoltz and W. T. Stoltz of Logansport, Spencer Stoltz of Hobart, Ind., Wilkins Reck and wife of Greenville, Frank Reck of Pleasant Hill, Ed Martin and wife, J. Mac Stoltz of Greenville and Mrs. Laura Palmer of Piqua attended the funeral of Mrs. S. A. Stoltz, which was conducted last Tuesday at our M. E. church. Rev. J. O. Moffit, her pastor, officiated, assisted by Rev. J. Winkler of our Presbyterian church. A large concourse of friends and neighbors attended the last sad rites accorded her remains, and showed their appreciation of her worth. The floral tributes were beautiful and appropriate.

H. M. Dershem's Sunday school class of young gentlemen and ladies met last Friday night at the home of Miss Ruth Coblenz and effected an organization of their class and enjoyed a good social time for a while, and on yesterday attended school in large number, thus demonstrating the value of organization, which may encourage other classes of the school to do the same thing. Inclement as was the weather an attendance was present at the M. E. school of 104 and a collection of \$3.07 fell into the baskets.

A blizzard with zero temperature, accompanied by snow, raged yesterday afternoon and last night, and this morning found the snow badly drifted, rendering travel somewhat difficult.

Elizabeth, wife of Alex. Wagamon, residing about three miles north of our village, died suddenly this morning in her home of heart failure. While not blessed with good health, she was not complaining of anything unusual, yet her life ended almost instantly, without previous warning. Thus it is, in the midst of life we are in death, not knowing what a day may bring forth. She was aged about 65 years.

Feb. 16.

XOB

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

POLITICIANS ASK UNLIMITED BONDS

Tactics on Mills Bill Stir Up
Hornet's Nest.

JOBS AND GRAFT INVOLVED

Some Inside History of Machine Interest in Unlimited Bond Bill—The Legislator's Double Payroll.

Columbus, O.—(Special.)—The fight of political apologetes to get the Mills bond issue measure through the legislature is turning up a scandal which is not even hinted at in the dispatches that go to Democratic papers from the capital.

The Mills bill proposes to give to taxpayers the right to issue bonds in unlimited millions for the purpose of purchasing public utility plants. On the face of it, it is plain to see that this would be a big thing for the political organizations that want to get more power through jobs—for with all the utilities of a village or city in the hands of politicians they would have at their command jobs enough to perpetrate themselves in power; and, if an organization were corrupt, the bill would give the dishonest politician opportunity to reap rich rewards.

From Cleveland has come the principal demand for the enactment of this measure and the tactics used are coming in for severe criticism. The Democratic state organization has been giving some help to the Mayor Baker contingent. The state machine has not torn buttons off its clothes in an effort to help the Clevelanders because it is anxious to save to itself as many votes as possible—and anyone who reads the Mills bill knows that it will lose votes to an administration that openly backs it. On the other hand it is necessary that the Bakerites up Cleveland way be mollified and to keep that radical element in line promises of help on the Mills bill have been given.

The house made the Mills bill acceptable to the people of the state, but the Cleveland politicians got in their work in the senate and it was amended so that it now authorizes bond issues in unlimited millions without reference to debts already saddled upon the taxpayers. The house refused to accept the amendments and the bill was sent to conference committee. The Cleveland politicians hope to get the conference committee to recommend a measure that will please them—and then they will attempt to force the state administration to help jam it through the legislature. The house is disposed to stand by the taxpayers in this matter and the members will resist the onslaught of the socialistic politicians if the taxpayers continue to make known in an emphatic manner their attitude against the bill.

The club is working this week on many members. Mayor Baker has threatened to tell stories about members of the legislature who oppose his wishes. Mayor Tom Johnson did that in one campaign. He went through the state denouncing people who disagreed with him, and the result was that he was defeated by the largest majority ever piled up on a hapless candidate.

In addition to the club, the Bakerites are using salve. One man of whom the Socialists are afraid is Representative Kramer of Richland county. Mr. Kramer has a sharp mind and a clever tongue. He has shot the Mills bill full of holes and, with the aid of independent Democrats and Republicans, he succeeded in killing the measure for the time being.

Now the Bakerites are trying to get Kramer's vote for the Mills bill by touting him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for secretary of state. They figure that if Representative Kramer falls for that salve he will seek support of the Cleveland people by promising to help them. But those who have seen the Richland county man in action know that the Cleveland Socialists have made the wrong kind of a bid for his support.

In the senate when the Mills bill was up for passage Senator Bernstein of Cleveland mentioned a trio of lobbyists, including as one alleged lobbyist against the bill Secretary Cox of the Cincinnati Business Men's club. Mr. Cox properly resents the charge and threatens a demand for a legislative inquiry.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has this illuminating story on the tactics of the politicians who are trying to jam through this Mills unlimited bond issue measure: "It may be said that every effort was made to discourage Secretary Cox from demanding an open investigation, in the interview with Lieutenant Governor W. A. Greenlund the Cincinnati man was made to understand that Bernstein's words were not to be taken too seriously. This phase lent support to the theory that the Cox incident was merely one phase of a general scheme to use unusual means to secure the passage of the Mills bill in the senate.

"Another link in this chain of evidence was supplied by Senator William E. Haas of Delaware, an opponent of the measure, to whom last session Governor James M. Cox in-

trusted the floor leadership in the senate. Senator Haas said that he was walking through the senate a day or so before the Mills bill came up for action and passed two men engaged in conversation. He was introduced by one, who he said, was a stranger to him, to the other as Mr. Cox. In the conversation that followed Mr. Cox mentioned the opposition of the Cincinnati representative business and civic organizations to the Mills bill.

"You need not have mentioned that to me," replied Senator Haas. "I am against the bill all the way through."

"Half an hour later Senator Haas said he was called down to Governor Cox's office and there confronted with the statement that he had been talking to Attorney Joseph Heintzman of Cincinnati, with the inference that Heintzman was lobbying against the Mills bill. Senator Haas' prompt reply was that he was against the bill, and no amount of urging, pleading or command could change his attitude. Being opposed to the measure on conviction, he said, he did not propose to be changed. As for Mr. Heintzman, he said, he did not even know him, and was not aware of the identity of the man he saw talking with Cox.

"Inquiry developed the fact that the governor's informant as to the incident in the senate was Senator Carl D. Friebolin of Cuyahoga. Returning to the senate chamber Senator Haas called Friebolin before him, and asked whether he had acted as the tale bearer. With many blushes and flushes the Cuyahoga county senator admitted the truth of the matter. With a solemn admonition that there be no repetition of the incident Friebolin was allowed to go.

"From the thrilling incident came the smoke and fusa over the activities of lobbyists and the assault on Secretary Cox by Senator Bernstein. It is said to demonstrate why Bernstein refused to divulge the name of the Hamilton county member who gave him the statement as to the Business Men's club.

"In the senate it was also developed that the necessary vote for the Mills bill was cast by Senator R. H. Finnefruck of Marion, who had promised the opposition, according to several senators, that he would vote against the bill. It appears that he was deceived by the Bernstein ruse, and was in addition menaced by several advocates of the measure.

"Even Hamilton county advocates of the Mills bill had no sympathy with the methods employed in the senate, as was made plain by Representative Thornton R. Snyder's speech in the house. He, with several of the remaining members, is anxious to clear himself from any suspicion of circulating the libel on Cincinnati organizations.

"The incident may have an important effect on the deliberations of the senate on the conference report of the Mills bill, if anything more than the 'baby' bond feature is recommended. Representative John F. Kramer of Richland served notice on advocates of the measure that he expected them to live up to their promises if they wish to save any part of the bill."

The legislative investigation of dual jobs for members of the legislature has put Governor Cox in bad humor. The members of the general assembly were given remunerative jobs by the Democratic administration with the single object of keeping them lined up for administration measures. And after the governor got the legislators on the payroll he was compelled to get them off. Now he is for a bill making such appointments illegal.

Really the funny point to the situation is that the investigating committee reported on Republicans who did the same thing years and years ago. The committee seems to have forgotten that these dual jobs figured in more than one campaign and because of just such offenses the Republican party was relegated to temporary oblivion.

The fact that John Smith stole a million dollars and was punished for it is no reason why Bill Jones should steal a thousand thousand dollars and hope to get away without punishment.

A DANGEROUS LAW

(Springfield Sun.)

The passage of the Mills bill by the senate, permitting municipal corporations to issue bonds for any amount of money to purchase public utilities is evidence of the power of the party lash in the Ohio general assembly. The passage of this bill means an added danger of municipal bankruptcy for the cities of Ohio and increased burdens for the taxpayers.

Under the proposed law, municipalities have the power to issue bonds for the purchase of any public utility. These bonds will become a lien upon the entire property of the municipal corporation, instead of upon the property of the corporation alone. Thus it becomes possible for an aggregate of councilmen or a commission, dishonestly inclined or ignorant, to create fortunes for a few at the expense of the many. It will be possible for the appraisers of the utility to put a fictitious value upon its assets and with the connivance of a dishonest council or a corrupt commission to buy the utility at an inflated value, issue bonds to pay for it and then make these bonds a lien upon the entire property of the municipality. The proposal is an unfair one and gives purchasers of these bonds an opportunity which holders of ordinary municipal bonds do not possess.